

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.  
JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

# Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$250 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1856.

NO. 33.

## Professional and Business Cards.

THOS. W. PLATNER,  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,  
April 11, 1856.—[324.]

JAMES O. HOWDEN,  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,  
April 4.—[314.]

JESSE HOWDEN,  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,  
March 21.—[29.]

ALFRED ALDERMAN,  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,  
March 21.—[29-3m.]

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Oct. 19.

GEO. W. ROSE,  
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,  
June 17.

C. & D. DUPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,  
& Apothecaries, WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DUPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,  
& Apothecaries, WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 9th, 1855.

D. DUPRE, Jr.

S. M. WEST,  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
219-11

JAMES M. STEVENSON,  
AGENT for the SALE of ALL KINDS of PRODUCE,  
PRINCES STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. L. TIGEN.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in the business of his trade. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.

NOT.—Distiller of Turpentine, he is prepared to put stills at the shortest notice. (May 20—37-1y.)

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. H. CARR, M. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate,

each, \$7.00

As entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150.00

Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150.00

Ditto on Platine plate, with artificial gums, 150.00

Upper or under ditto, each, 75.00

A Prosthetic tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5.00

A fine gold filling, warranted permanent, 2.00

Do. and destroying the nerve, \$3 to 5.00

Do. and extracting the tooth, 50 cents

Each extraction, 10 cents

Each tooth拔出, 10 cents

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
THOMAS BRAGG,  
Of Northampton County.

Democratic Nominees for Commissioners of Navigation:  
N. N. NIXON,  
GEORGE W. DAVIS,  
GEO. H. WADSTON,  
MILES COSTIN,  
L. B. HUGGINS.

## THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A dispatch from the Editor informs us that the delegates to the Convention assembled yesterday in the Commons Hall, and organized by appointing Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland, President. The attendance was immense, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Gov. Bragg has been re-nominated, and the Convention pronounces in favor of Pierrepont for President and Dobbin for Vice President of the United States.

Our Editor is absent, having left on Monday, to attend the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, to-morrow. He will probably visit the Deep River improvements before he returns home.

**THE SHERIFFALTY.**—The office of Sheriff of New Hanover County is one that is sought after with, perhaps, more avidity than any office in the gift of the people of this section. It is not only a lucrative office, but it is susceptible of vast political influence.

Hence it is that the Democratic party should use every possible and honorable effort to elect a gentleman from their own ranks to fill it. We fear, however, from present appearances, that there is danger to result from the course now being pursued. We recently published a communication setting forth the necessity of the County Convention making a nomination, in accordance with what was supposed to be the intention of the meeting held at the Court House in March last. To-day we publish another on the same subject and taking the same views; and also one in opposition to a nomination. We have taken no part in the matter, more than publish the views of our political friends. This having been done on one side, we deem it only an act of justice that the other side should also be heard. But we think this matter should be settled, and settled speedily and satisfactorily both sides. Everybody cannot be Sheriff, and the Democratic party, having a large majority in the county, is expected to elect that officer. If they do not, it will be their own fault. If it is the will of the party to make a nomination, well; we shall support it. If the Convention should make no nomination, we shall acquiesce, and have less to do in the coming campaign. This is altogether a matter between members of the Democratic party, a matter which we hope will be faithfully and amicably arranged before it is too late.—*Daily Journal*, 16th inst.

63.—The associate Editor has taken very little part in the political complexion of the paper, for some time past, his whole time having been consumed in the business department of the Establishment. It cannot, therefore, be expected of him to dive into things he has not maturely considered. But within the last few days, there seems to have sprung up a matter which is not calculated, in our mind, to work as harmonious as we could wish. We allude to the sheriffalty of this county. There is evidently a good deal of feeling on the subject, and in order that the matter might be brought before the Democratic party, we have given place to several communications setting forth the opinions of the authors, so that the delegates to be appointed to attend the Long Creek convention may go there prepared how to act. If the convention composed of members of the party, *fresh* from their constituents shall deem it their duty to make a nomination for sheriff, we deem it to be the duty of every good Democrat to acquiesce. If, on the other hand, that body should deem it wise and prudent *not* to make a nomination—the friends of the measure should act likewise, and we believe they will cheerfully do so. It is now a matter altogether with the Democratic party. It is *our* business, as Editors, to say how that party should act. It is true, the candidate for Sheriff has not heretofore been nominated by convention; and it is also contended that there has not heretofore existed the necessity for so acting. There is certainly some reason on both sides of the question, and it becomes the members of the party, in the different precincts of the county, to take action in the premises, and, in appointing their delegates, to advise them as to the manner in which they shall perform the trust confided in them, as delegates, for the best interests of their principles. As conductors of the Journal, we repeat, we shall abide whatever decision may be set upon by the convention. The matter is now in the hands of the Democratic party—that party, we presume, will not hesitate to decide. Let us have harmony and on *us* of action. The union of the party must be preserved.

63.—We thought there was something wrong about the Sharpe's Rifle business. Somebody was cheated. It now turns out that the rifles purchased at the East are sent off to Kansas, where the agents of the manufacturers buy them up for a song, take them back and sell them over again to deluded believers in Henry Ward Beecher & Co. It is said that one lot of rifles has been bought for Kansas fourteen times. Who will say that the "philanthropists" are not "smart"? Did you or any of you ever see old Burton in the face of the Virginia Mummy, where, being hired to enact the part of mummy, he trots out of his case when the company's back is turned, steals part of a chicken and commences devouring it, at the same time demanding of his neighbor in the next mummy case, how much he gets for being mummy. We can fancy Beecher, Silliman and others stealing out of their cases, grabbing the spoils and asking each other how much they get for being "philanthropists"—heaven save the mark, and whip the scoundrels!

There are a great many cantos canted in this canting world, and we not only agree with old Lawrence Sterne that the cant of hypocrisy is the worst, but we also insist, upon our own responsibility, that it is fast becoming the most ridiculous. There is more whine about religion in politics and politics in religion, with a transparent affectation of liberality spread over all, than the history of any former period of the Republic can parallel. Wonder how much several of these "uncle gude" get for "playing mummy." Is any part of our country free from this cant? Who will pretend that it is—who will deny that it is spreading and that there is reason to fear that unless a healthier feeling is infused we will find that the tail of the serpent will be over us all? Is there no cant among ourselves? Let us think.

**THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, &c., &c.**—The compiler, H. Hickey, Esq., has our thanks for a copy of his very valuable book, containing the Constitution of the United States, with an alphabetical analysis; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation, &c., &c. The work is highly recommended by the first heads of the country, and we think it should be in the hands of every man who desires to be well posted up on constitutional matters. It is a book of easy reference. This is the 7th edition: Stereotyped by L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A very destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia on Friday morning, by which property estimated at \$250,000 was destroyed, and nearly four hundred persons thrown out of employment. A large block known as the Artisan buildings, on a court above Fourth Street, and between Market and Chestnut Sts., was destroyed with all its contents. The buildings were five stories high—were built in 1849 by Thomas, Cawperwhite & Co., a large publishing house, and with the engine of 85 horse power in the cellar, cost \$85,000. They were occupied on the several stories by Lithographers, Printers, Book-binders, Manufacturing Jewelers, &c.; the aggregate insurance on buildings and contents amounted to \$93,000. Mr. Duval, the well known Lithographer is the heaviest loser.— His loss amounts to \$100,000, of which only \$30,000 is covered by insurance; among the engravings destroyed are pictures and maps for Commodore Perry's work on Japan, designed and printed for Congress; also the stones from which several of these were printed. Gaskill & Copper, Book-binders, also sustain a very heavy loss. The United States Hotel on Chestnut Street had a very narrow escape. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank got somewhat scorched, but proved itself thoroughly fire-proof, as it was designed to be. Some other buildings on Fourth Street, also suffered. An old lady, Mrs. Margaret Christie died of fright. She was an invalid and occupied a room next to the United States Hotel. Some of the firemen also got injured, though, it is hoped not fatally.

**Foss, Fogg & Co.—Fogg.**—The editor of the *Independent Democrat*, published at Concord, New Hampshire—the immortal Fogg, the abolitionist, whose slanders, with those of his friend Foss, were retailed here at the South against President Pierce in the last canvass,—this great man has received the appointment of Clerk to the Commissioners sent out by Congress to investigate the affairs of Kansas. He takes an affectionate farewell of his readers. He says:

"We are not unaware that hardship, exposure and personal peril await us. We may fall by the climate. We may fall by the hand of a border ruffian. And now, friends, friends of God, Humanity and freedom, a brief farewell! If Heaven so wills, we will meet again. If otherwise, we will welcome the last of earth with harness on, and in full faith that,

Whether on the gallows high  
Or in the battle's van;  
The noblest death man can die,  
Is when he die for man."

It's awful to reflect that the clear suns of Kansas may be too much for this dirty Fogg. We trust that they won't hang him, nor yet drown him, nor yet bury him alive. Let him go to the devil his own way, and pretty shortly the meanness will strike in, and work him off in a constitutional manner. Hanging is too good for him.

**Fire.**—The alarm of fire between six and seven o'clock Sunday morning, proceeded from the Ship Yard of Mr. Cassidy, at the lower end of Town, where some shavings were discovered to be on fire. We learn that a negro man was discovered by the watchman on board the Revenue Cutter James C. Dobbin, in the act of starting the fire, when he was chased and caught by one of the officers and two of the crew of that vessel, and lodged in the guard house. A preliminary examination of the fellow was had this morning.

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### Romance of Real Life—A Touching Story.

The editor of the Chicago Times, having been on the north side of that city to see a friend, was recently prevented from reaching his home, in consequence of a steam-ug having passed up the river with a small fleet of vessels in tow, one of which had been cast off and hauled in on the west of the bridge, leaving the "draw" still open. While waiting, he witnessed the following scene:

The vessel we have mentioned was moored or made fast outside of several canal boats; and as we stood looking at the main ship, her one of them approached a female, who had been crouched upon deck, and addressing her, pointed to the shore, then to the bridge, and then down toward the thronged and busy streets of living, moving, headlong Chicago. She rose, picked up a small bundle, from which she drew forth a coin which she tendered to the hardy sailor. He refused it, whatever it was, and lending her a hand, he helped her from the vessel to the dock and from the dock up to the bridge. By this time a large crowd of persons thronged the north end of where the bridge would be if it were always a bridge; and in contemplation, the new faces, and the representatives of the various classes there assembled, we had almost forgotten the incident we had related. Our attention was called from the vain endeavor to discover some cessation of toils going up and down, and brigs and schooners pulling in and out, by hearing a man sobbing from some one near us. It was the sob of childhood, caused by some sudden change from gravity to grief; it was the sob of some mature breast, filled with a sense of loneliness and despair. I reached other ears than ours.

A lady dressed in a manner which bespake a wealth that could gratify taste and elegance, and who, like myself, was detained at that place, stood near, and accompanied by three children, whose desire to get at the extreme edge of the platform she with difficulty repressed. With a woman's tenderness, her heart recognized the stifled chilblain of sorrow, and approaching the person from whom it came, who was some other than the woman we had just seen land from the vessel, she quietly, and in that soft sweet voice of woman which none can resist, inquired if she stood in need, or was she ill, or was her sorrow such that she could not be relieved. A portion of the railing near us was vacant, and toward that and almost at our side these two women came to converse. The stranger was a fair, handsome girl of about seventeen years; not only well and neatly dressed, with shoes not only well worn but heavy, and unsuited as much for her sex as for the season. The poor girl, in honest simplicity, and with an earnestness which despair alone can impart, related her history, uninterrupted by a single observation from her companion, but often accompanied by the tears of both. We have not space for it at length, but we will give it, changing its order just enough to enable us to state it briefly.

She said that she was born in Boston; she had no brother or sister now; she remembered that she had a sister, the oldest, whose name was Lizzie; that sister, years ago, against her father's will had married, and with her husband, having been banished from her father's sight, had gone off and had not been heard of since—no doubt was dead. At the time of her sister's marriage her parents were wealthy. The pride which drove away Lizzie had brought silent regrets, and after awhile came melancholy complaints by the mother sighing for the embrace of her first-born. These soon led to anger and crimination at home, and dissipation by the father abroad. Losses came upon them, and at last, gathering the few remaining goods they possessed, they left the proud city of their birth, and settled five years ago upon land purchased of the Government in Wisconsin. Her brothers, some elder and some younger than herself, one by one drooped and died; and soon the mother, calling in agony upon her long exiled daughter, joined her boys in a happier clime. None were left but the father and this poor girl. He too was humbled and stricken by the slow but certain disease which lights up the cheek and fires the eye with the brilliancy of health, even when its victim is on the confines of eternity.

He would sit and tell to his surviving child the acts of winning love and sacrificing devotion which had made his Lizzie the very object of his life. He would talk of her sweet smiles and happy disposition, until memory would lead him to the hour when he bid her to depart, and not let him see her face again. His decline was rapid, and this lone child saw the flowers which the warmth of Spring had called from the soil of her mother's grave disturbed, uprooted and thrown aside, that her ashes might mingle with those of the mother of his children.

At his death he charged her to pay off, as far as she might be able, the debts incurred to procure the necessities of life. The load, which from want of culture, had not increased in value, was sold, and left her but a few dollars. These she expended in rear-

ing some boards to mark the spot where she had been buried, one after another, her beloved kindred.

She had heard that in the middle of the database on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, Douglas had embodied the daring thought which had been struggling for years in his breast, but which, simple as it now begins to seem, few understand then, and still fewer considered it possible to establish the principle of non-intervention—or, as it is now defined, of citizen-sovereignty—as a measure of national pacification.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill had already passed the Senate, and the House was grappling with it in a storm of wild commotion. The chiefs of the old parties had a resounding though vague intuition that this new issue would bring dismay and ruin upon all their decipit organizations, and they closed in with it in a struggle for life and death.

After a while his feet began to harden, and it was observed that a hard substance, not unlike a horse's hoof, was forming over them. The same peculiarity became soon observable on the hands. From this time forth he refused to walk up right, and one frosty morning he was found on all fours outside a farmer's shop, stretching out one of his feet as if he were anxious to be shod. Since that period he has been put under the care of a veterinary surgeon, who gives but faint hopes of his recovery. "His face," he observes in a memoir written on the subject, "is growing longer every month. The nostrils have ex- panded to an inordinate size, and the mouth has stretched itself nearly three times its former width. There is but little doubt that in all times all the human face divine will be walking about a pitiable object, with a veritable horse's head on his shoulders! At present his only delight is having a bit put into his mouth."

Whether the transformation will proceed further it is impossible to say. One fact however is pretty certain, for all the most learned philosophes of Berlin are unanimous upon the point, that this singular absorption of the man in the animal is entirely owing to the practice persevered in for so many years of eating nothing but horse-flesh. The professor has created the greatest sensation in all the equestrian circles of the Prussian capitol. Horse-flesh, in consequence, has fallen full 50 per cent.—*Punch's Berlin Cor.*

**PARASOLS.**—Handome Parasols at \$1 00 to \$4 00; a few extra large for old ladies. *HEDRICK & RYAN.*

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**—50 BALES Unbleached Cottons, (every quality); 10 cases Bleached Cotton, 4 to 12 cents per yard; 9, 10, 11 and 12 Sheet—cheap. *HEDRICK & RYAN.*

**CARDENAS MOLASSES.**—246 HHD—6 Tierses superior early crop Cardenas Molasses, in bright new packages, now landing from Brig. Eliz. Hayden. *J. & L. HATHAWAY & Co.*

**CHEESE.**—30 boxes N. Y. dairy, per Schr. *Adele.* For C sale by *GEO. HOUSTON.*

**A LE AND PORTER.**—India Ale and London Porter, (pints and quarts,) for sale in the original packages, or by the dozen. *GEO. HOUSTON.*

**PORK.**—50 bbls. Mess Pork, extra weight and quality. For sale by *GEO. HOUSTON.*

**CRACKERS.**—(Philadelphia make.) Sugar, Soda and Butter; in bbls, half bbls and boxes. For sale by *GEO. HOUSTON.*

**60 BBLs. RECIFIED WHISKIES AND DOMESTIC BRANDIES.**—For sale by *WM. L. S. TOWNSEND.*

**JUST RECEIVED.**—25 bbls. Fayetteville Flour; 35 " Crackers, different kinds; 2 boxes English Dairy Chees; 10 bbls. Butter; 100 bags Shot, assorted; 100 keys Nails. *MCALLEN & BUNTING.*

**MCALLEN & BUNTING.**—32 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

**Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.**

**MARBLE MONUMENT AND IRON RAILING AGENCY.**

**H**AVING been appointed agents for two of the most extensive manufacturers of MARBLE MONUMENTS AND IRON RAILINGS in the United States, we are prepared to furnish you, in all the appropriate and substantial manner, all the notices, descriptions of MONUMENTS; also, RAILS to suit, at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$3 per foot. Specimen books—containing patterns of unsurpassed beauty—may be seen on application to R. B. WOOD. These patterns will be found particularly appropriate for Oakdale Cemetery.

*J. C. & R. B. WOOD.*

**Contractors & Builders.**

**REMOVAL.**—A removal brought in sparingly, and the supply in butchers' hands is light. We quote for stall fed at 7 to 8 cents per lb. as in quality.

**Coffee.**—We have no large stock of coffee (except St. Domingo) on market, and merely a retail store, according to our quotations in table for retail rates, according to quantity and quality.

**CORN.**—We have a steady demand from buyers for our last, and the market at present exhibits more firmness, than at the commencement of the week.

**COFFEE.**—There is a large advance in coffee, have been made at 10 3/8. Bacon 11 1/2 at 12. Flour—Lower grades have fallen. Family \$7 25. Super \$7. Fine \$6. Cross \$7. Turpentine—Yellow Dip \$1 80. Scraps \$0 80. Spirits \$0 75.

**TAR BORO.**—April 11.—Turpentine, dip \$2 25. Tar \$1 25. Scrap 40 to 45 cents \$0 70 lbs. Corn \$2 25. Corn \$0 75 lbs. Bacon 10 to 11 cts. Lard 9 to 10 cts. Cotton 9 to 14 cts.

**Marine Intelligence.**

**PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.**

**ARRIVED.**—April 12—Brig Amanda Jane, Gove, from Boston, to J. R. Bissell; with ice.

**SAFETY.**—S. B. Morris, from New York, to J. R. Bissell; with masts.

**SCHRYVER.**—Jackson, from Charleston, to T. C. Worth; with salt, &c.

**APRIL 13.—SCHRYVER.**—S. B. Morris, from New York, to J. R. Bissell; with masts.

**SCHRYVER.**—H. E. Weston, Maloy, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harris; with masts.

**SCHRYVER.**—Edwards, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with masts.

**APRIL 14.—SCHRYVER.**—Edwards, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with masts.

**APRIL 15.—SCHRYVER.**—Edwards, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with masts.

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**JUNE 7.—SCHRYVER.**—Edwards, from Baltimore, to Russell

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1856.

There are several eminent Statesmen spoken of by their respective friends as Candidates for the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention. That there should be preferences entertained in perfectly natural and inevitable, and that persons entertaining such preferences should seek by all fair and proper means to secure the success of the gentlemen so preferred, is simply what is to be expected. But this personal friendship or preference for one, should not be allowed to degenerate into factious rancor against another. Pennsylvania goes for Mr. Buchanan, North Carolina goes for Mr. Pierce, other States may go for other gentlemen as their first choice. But because that we might like to get Mr. Pierce nominated, is that any reason why we should say a word against Mr. Buchanan? or is that any reason for Mr. Buchanan to be nominated, or is that any reason for Mr. Pierce? or again, why should either quarrel with Mr. Douglas or Mr. Douglass' friends? All cannot be nominated, although all are safe men, and good Democrats, and whoever may be nominated, the defeated Candidates for nomination and all their friends will be expected to support the nominee, just as heartily as though their personal preferences had been consulted. For these reasons angry discussions between the friends of Democratic Statesmen should be carefully avoided and discouraged. They can do no good. They must do harm.

But, apart from the propriety of Democrats adopting a course of mutual conciliation in these matters, there can be no question about the policy of such a course. More harm can be done to the prospects of any gentleman brought forward for the nomination, by the imperious course of indiscreet friends, than by the most bitter opposition of open opponents. The two-thirds rule has obtained, and, we suppose, will obtain in Democratic Conventions, and, without mutual forbearance and concession, no man can obtain a two-thirds vote.

Now, suppose that the friends of, say Mr. Buchanan, insist most vehemently that he, and he alone, ought to be looked to, and he fails to receive a two-thirds vote at the first trial, the course of his friends will have cut him off from the chance of receiving the co-operation of the warm supporters of other gentlemen; and, indeed, no body of men can expect to have others come in to them by way of compromise, unless they have exhibited a willingness to pursue a similar liberal course themselves, should the circumstances of the case seem to require it.

An open and friendly feeling—a preference for the success of the party and its principles over all merely personal considerations must characterize the course of the Democratic party, or it might as well shut up shop and say no more about it.

## The Democratic Meeting last Night.

There was a very fine gathering of the Democracy of the Town of Wilmington last evening at the Court House, and a good and energetic spirit seemed to prevail. It is not worth while bragging about what may be done—the right plan is to go to work and do it. That with proper exertions the ticket for Commissioners of Navigation nominated last evening can be elected, we entertain little doubt. The gentlemen composing that ticket, will, if elected attend faithfully to their duties and discharge them intelligently. That such is their character, the community is perfectly aware.

Of course no nomination could be made that would meet the personal preferences of every voter, and therefore we cannot suppose that every name on this ticket is the first choice of every Democratic voter in town; but we do believe that it has been carefully framed with reference to the best interests of the public and of the party, and that it ought to receive the support of every Democrat who looks to it as representing the interests of the party and bearing its banner. It is a matter of principle. If we succeed it will be upon principle—if we fail now, our principles will still remain, and our banner be still born into other contests, and on to the achievement of ultimate victory.

The proceedings of the meeting we would refer to our readers in the official report made by the Secretaries, Messrs. Styron and Cutler. The addresses delivered by Messrs. Wilkins, Holmes, and House, met the issue straight out and were warmly applauded. Dr. Wilkins spoke out boldly and plainly, without fear or favor, and to the well earned reputation derived from his former efforts. John L. Holmes, Esq., always ready and willing to raise his voice and contribute his efforts in the Democratic cause, followed Dr. Wilkins in a capital speech.—Geo. Houston, Esq., one of the nominees, being present, was called upon and addressed his fellow citizens, briefly but to the point.

The meeting was a good one and, if the movement be carried out in the proper spirit, augurs success.—Without the proper exertion nothing worth doing can be done.—*Wilmington Journal*, 12th inst.

## The Greensboro' Convention.

We understand that John A. Gilmer, Esq., of Guilford County, has received the nomination of the Greensboro' Convention, as the Know Nothing candidate for Governor of North Carolina. It was understood, some time since that Mr. Gilmer had positively declined being a candidate, but inasmuch as the convention was held at his own home, we must presume that he will now accept, as it is reasonable to suppose that a consultation was had with him upon the subject.

Mr. Gilmer has been Senator from Guilford and is a gentleman of fair abilities and said to be a good stump speaker; we may therefore look for an animated canvas. We have no learned whether any resolutions were passed in regard to the canvass of the State by the candidates of the respective parties.—We see no great objections to the Democrats meeting half-way any proposition from their opponents in regard to the matter, for there can be no doubt but that a canvass of so vast a territory as that comprised within the limits of North Carolina, imposes a heavy labor and a great sacrifice upon whoever goes through with it. We lean however to the opinion that there will be a thorough canvass.

There is not much wisdom required to say "we told you so" and we therefore say nothing about our remark sometime since upon the great improbability of a Cape Fear man being nominated by our opponents. Though, for several reasons, involving no disapprovement to Mr. Davis, we are inclined to think that Mr. Gilmer will be quite as strong if not a stronger candidate, we are still, from other considerations, rather pleased that it is as it is. These considerations are founded upon the fact that the canvass here is likely, under any circumstances, to have quite a sufficient infusion of personal feeling, and it is next to impossible that this unfortunate state of things should not have been considerably aggravated by having one of our citizens in the field as the candidate for a High State office.

Geo. Geo. D. Shortridge, late Know-Nothing candidate for Governor in Alabama, and Hon. Alexander White, late Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in that State, have come out against the new platform adopted at Philadelphia in February, and declining to occupy the position in which the order has been placed by the action of the Convention.

## For the Journal.

**Democratic Meeting.**—In pursuance of public notice, a large and very respectable portion of the Democratic citizens of the town of Wilmington met at the Court-House on Friday evening, the 11th of April.

On motion, Dr. J. D. Bellamy was called to the Chair, and Messrs. G. W. Styron and DuBrutz Cutler were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman, in a brief, but very appropriate manner, explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of a Committee to select names to be brought before it for nomination as candidates for Commissioners of Navigation.

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq., a Committee of five was appointed by the Chair for that purpose, consisting of J. D. Gardner, Sr., Joshua C. Walker, W. C. Foyers, Wm. P. McKey and S. D. Wallace Esq.

The Committee recommended the names of Messrs.

N. N. Nixon, Geo. W. Davis, Geo. Houston, Miles Costin and L. B. Huggins, as suitable candidates for that office. The vote was taken separately upon each name, and each one was unanimously approved by the meeting.

During the absence, and after the return of the Committee, the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Dr. W. C. Wilkins, John L. Holmes, and George Houston, Esq.

J. D. BELLAMY, Chairman.

C. W. STYRON, } Secretaries.

DeBrutz Cutler, }

For the Journal.

**Senatorial District Convention.**

Pursuant to resolutions adopted at various meetings held in the counties constituting this Senatorial District, the Democratic delegates from Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, assembled in Convention at Whiteville, on Monday, the 7th of April.

The Convention was organized, on motion of O. D. Holmes, Esq., of Brunswick, by calling A. J. Butler to the Chair; and on motion of J. A. McDowell, of Bladen, Messrs. S. Wooten and Jno. H. Hill were appointed Secretaries.

After the object of the Convention had been stated, on motion of S. Langdon, Esq., the delegates enrolled their names, as follows:

Brussels.—S. Langdon, O. D. Holmes, J. H. Hill, R. W. Woodside, Wm. Frink and A. Brown.

Bladen.—J. A. McDowell, Oran Lennon, Amos High and S. Wooten.

Columbus.—M. Powell, J. H. Gore, Wm. K. Gore, Calvin Haynes, Thos. L. Vail and A. J. Butler.

On motion of O. D. Holmes, Esq., a Committee of two from each county in the District was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting viz:

From Brunswick.—S. Langdon and O. D. Holmes.

"Bladen.—J. A. McDowell and A. High.

"Columbus.—Col. M. Powell and C. Haynes.

Who accordingly withdrew for consultation.

The Committee, upon their return, reported through their Chairman, Mr. S. Langdon, the subjoined resolutions:

**Congressional.**

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Seward made a speech in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union. In the House, Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, delivered a Southern Rights speech. The Senate's amendment to the Deficiency Bill, appropriating \$50,000 for maps and drawings of the route of the Pacific Railroad, was rejected.

**Congressional.**

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In the Senate to-day a lengthy discussion took place in reference to the vote referring the memorial of the Kansas Legislature holding re-consideration, which resulted in the memorial being withdrawn; many members doubting the authority of the Senate in the premises. The House passed a resolution declaring the seat of Lyman Trumbull in the 8th District of Illinois vacant, and that Samuel S. Marshall was entitled to his seat for the 9th District of the same State.

**Recruits for Walker's Army.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Two hundred recruits for Walker's army in Nicaragua sailed hence to-day in the steamer Charles Morgan. General Hornsby was among the passengers.

**Wisconsin Politics.**

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—The American State Council have adopted a resolution repudiating Mr. Fillmore, and favoring the nomination of Mr. Banks.

**Connecticut Election.**

NEW HAVEN, April 9.—The Senate is Fusion by a majority of five, and the House by seven. Three Districts, however, have been unheard from the passengers.

**The "American Order" in Indiana.**

The following manifesto, by the President of the "American Order" in Indiana, we find in the National Intelligencer, which justly says that it looks toward a fusion of the opposition in that State. Mr. Sheets, the individual who, in the Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention, said that no harm could come from the platform, as it was such a mass of verbiage that the presidential election would be over before the people could understand what the platform meant. How can Southern men act with a party that in the Northern and Western States, fuses completely with the Black Republicans in demanding the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, whose repeal is denounced as "dishonest and injurious" by the only (Know-Nothing) organ in Virginia?"

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2, 1856.

**To the Members of the American Party in Indiana.**

The following manifesto, by the President of the "American Order" in Indiana, we find in the National Intelligencer, which justly says that it looks toward a fusion of the opposition in that State.

Mr. Sheets, the individual who, in the Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention, said that no harm could come from the platform, as it was such a mass of verbiage that the presidential election would be over before the people could understand what the platform meant. How can Southern men act with a party that in the Northern and Western States, fuses completely with the Black Republicans in demanding the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, whose repeal is denounced as "dishonest and injurious" by the only (Know-Nothing) organ in Virginia?"

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2, 1856.

**To the Members of the American Party in Indiana.**

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Council held at Indianapolis on the 2nd day of April, 1856, after a full expression of the members upon those questions that have divided and distracted the American party in other States, the committee unanimously adopted the following suggestions, and earnestly request the true friends of Americanism to co-operate with them in carrying out the views of the committee:

That, as in 1854, we stand uncompromisingly opposed to the present national Administration, and as a party we stand ready to co-operate with any party which aims to put an end to its misrule.

And, further, we regard the report of the Missouri Compromise an intimation of the plighted faith of the nation: *the same should be restored*; and, if efforts to that end fail, *Congress should refuse, under all circumstances, to admit any State into the Union tolerating slavery made free by that compromise*.

Therefore, we approve of the call for a People's Convention, to be held on the 1st day of May next, and earnestly call upon the American party throughout the State to send a full delegation to that Convention.

WM. SHEETS, Pres't.

Attest: W. W. WRIGHT.

**Fire.**—We are sorry to learn that a fire occurred at the Bucket Factory of Mr. Geo. H. Makepeace in this vicinity, last week, destroying a large quantity of valuable seasoned timber, enough to make two thousand buckets. Mr. M. has been manufacturing buckets (such as our people brought from the North heretofore) for some months past, and they are superior in looks and durability to those now in use. The accident above mentioned will retard operations but a short time. He will soon be prepared to supply the trade, when we hope there will be no more sending North for Buckets.

Fayetteville North Carolinian.

**Rowdism in NEW ORLEANS.**—There appears to be a very bad state of affairs in New Orleans. Outrages and murders are of almost daily occurrence.

On the 2d instant Judge Robertson, of the First District Court, ordered a spectator to take his hat off in the court room. This he refused to do, and on a deposit of a shilling approaching him it became, it is alleged, so violent that a gang of bullies was present with a view to a row that the Judge consented to, at the request of a member of the bar, to allow the offender, purifying himself of the contempt by saying the Judge was attacked and severely beaten in the street, on the 3d, by the man against whom he had issued an order for contempt of court.

How many are at this day, having fallen under the force of temptation, may painfully contrast with their own condition that of a man retiring from official position so honorably as Mr. Forney does. How freely would they take upon themselves tenfold the measure of partisan abuse to which Mr. Forney has been exposed, could they exchange with him the sound and dignified reputation he bears with him from the sphere of office, for the sterner rain which the love of lace has unmercifully entailed upon them. There is a useful lesson in this incidental notice of Mr. Forney. It presents to the mind the impotency of party abuse, when it is encountered by stern and inflexible integrity.

*—Fayetteville North Carolinian.*

**For the Journal.**

Messrs. FULTON & PRICE.—Permit me, through

the columns of your valuable Journal, to make a few suggestions on the policy of the Democratic party, in view of the coming canvass in this county. All good Democrats are agreed as to the necessity of organization; all are convinced, by experience, of the necessity of harmonious, united action, in order to regain the proud ascendancy of former days. The only question which remains, then, is how that organization is to be perfected—how that united action is to be secured.

In the opinion of a large majority of the Democratic party in this county, nominating candidates in those cases where Democratic principles are involved, or the interest of the Democratic party is at stake, that is to say, in *all cases*. Of the two classes of officers elected by the people, the le-

gitimate or political, as being invested with the law-making power, is justly considered as the first important, but it must not underrate the *important* influence upon the strength and permanent success of a political party exercised by executive or county officers; and, in the present state of parties in this county, it becomes doubly important that we should take every precaution to secure, beyond any possible contingency, the triumphant election of the whole corps of Democratic candidates in the ensuing campaign.

The Know-Nothing party, by means of suc-

cessful appeals to the prejudices of the people against Roman Catholics and foreigners, by the judicious use of municipal patronage, by the prestige of their late successes, and, lastly and mainly, by their thorough organization, have become sufficiently numerous to be able to avail themselves successfully of any split in our ranks.

The great argument in favor of nominating conventions is, that they prevent those splits

and partyularly as to the bills *knowingly*, was liable to be indicated. He said he felt it to be his duty to charge them on the subject of our currency. He said it had been the settled policy of the Legislature, for the last thirty years, to give the public a sound bank currency founded on gold and silver. To this the Legislature had, in 1816, passed what has been termed the *two-bill act*, prohibiting the circulation of small dollar bills. In 1830 they passed the act forbidding the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. In 1837, by the Revised Statutes, this prohibition was made general, except in cases where special authority had been given to issue notes of a less denomination. In the charter of the old State Bank and the renewal of the Cape Fear Bank, this special authority had been given to these banks to issue as low as three dollars, but nothing less. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern was chartered and restricted to five dollars. The other banks that had been chartered were limited to nothing less than three dollars. In 1848 the Bank of Fayetteville was charged with the general power of banking, omitting by oversight the restrictive clause of three dollars; and, as the bank thought, giving them the power of issuing any note at their option—but, as others thought, leaving them under the general five dollar act. In 1850 the Legislature amended the charter by authorizing the bank to issue notes as the other banks. This amendment the stockholders refused to accept, and they continued to issue one and two dollar bills. At the last session, the Legislature endeavored to restore the five dollar law as far as they had the power. In all new charters they restored the five dollar restriction, and in the general law forbidding the issuing of any bank bill of a less denomination than five dollars, except in cases where the special power to issue less had been given. No such special power had been given to the Bank of Fayetteville; and for every note that bank has issued since the first of January last, the President and Directors are liable to indictment, and may be indicted in any County to which they may send their notes. This opinion the Judge said he expressed on the authority of one of the highest judicial tribunals of a sister State. He said he was particular, because it was important that the question should be settled by the Supreme Court. If the bank had the power to issue these small notes, they had the power to issue five and ten cent notes, as the act of the last session on the Revised Code, repeals the *two-bill act*. If the Legislature intended to substitute these small bills for gold and silver, let them say so, and take off the restriction from the other banks, and let them all stand on the same footing. The Judge concluded by saying, that if he was in error as to the law there was a higher tribunal which stood ready to correct the error.

**A PRIVATE.**

From the Raleigh Standard.

Judge Saunders' Charge to the Grand Jury of Wayne.

We are indebted to a friend in Wayne for the sub-

ject, as follows, of the recent charge to the Grand

Jury of that county by his Honor Judge Saunders.

The opinions of Judge Saunders are entitled to great

weight. We are glad to have the opportunity of spreading his opinions on this subject before our

readers.—

Judge Saunders called the attention of the Jury

to the subject of counterfeiting.